Washington, July 11—Evening.—The man who sits smoking a cigarita in the arm-chair opposite my table his more than sixty years of age. He is a Mexican by birth, an American by long residence and education. He has just arrived from Queretaro, He saw and conversed with Maximilian before his death. He witnessed the execution. Such scenes—barring the rank of the victim—had become very common to his eyes. Yet he was, and is, unusually affected. He had learned, as even many other victims had learned, to love the Prince who is dead.

The ways of this Prince were unexpected. The people of Queretaro could not understand them at first. He was presumed to have the hauteur, the exclusiveness, the disregard of the canaille in all except their loyalty; which they had been taught to believe most princes had. No wonder they were astonished. This graceful soldier capitvated them. His long beard, his fair yet ruddy visage, his kindly smile, his winning, frank address, and his cerene courage, won their hearts. He did not claim exclusive privileges. He slept out of doors, ate cheerfully of coarse food, and stood fire with the most stolcal of his half-naked troops. His alms were free and unobtrusive. Every wounded soldier knew the grasp of his hand, which always left some token. It is said in Queretaro that he was never overbearing or gruff towards the wretchedest, filthlest wanderer in the city. It was a new sensation. Even a Mexican can admire, can feel passionately affectionate—for a little while.

Even his generals professed this feeling. But Maximilian added to his many mistakes, He did not distrust his nearest friend. Three fates were at work spinning; these were Despair, Avarice, Treachery. The scene was the very black heart of a colonel named Lopez. But you have heard about that. This man's name will not be excerated in Mexico. Mexicans do not long trouble themselves about disreputable people whom they decide not to kill.

Maximilian was first confined in the Convent of Santa Cruz, which had been his headquarters during the slege. He was taken then thence to the Convent of Tersits, next to the Convent of the Capuchina. Prince Salm-Salm, was had been with him at the Capital, and had followed him from that city unawares, shared his imprisonment. This officer had been engaged in The ways of this Prince were unexpected.

him from that city unawares, shared his imprisonment. This officer had been engaged in the American war. He rose in the West to the rank of brigadier-general. He had married an American lady, Miss Agnes Le Cierq. She, too, II.

The Convent of the Capuchina is a type of the ruin that has descended upon ancient public edifices all over Mexico. Its towers, its architectural ornaments, its distinctive marks of any sort, have been razed or torn away. The thick walls enclose chambers paved with tiles, and scantily furnished. The meanest, neglected paintings adorn some of the walls. The windows, like those of all Mexican buildings or dwellings, are barred with iron. It is a natural prison.

My acquaintance opposite found the Arch-duke and his companion in one of the rooms on the ground floor of this convent, on the after-noon of the 3d of June. Maximilian lay asleep upon the pavement; Prince Saim-Saim sat writing at a coarse table; two sentinels lounged As the visitor entered, the Prince enjoined caution. "Do not speak too loud, sir,"

"the Emperor is sleeping."

The visitor took a seat by the table.
"I do not wish," was his response, "to disturb your companion. I merely called to inquire whether I can be of any casual service. I have some acquaintance with Escobedo."

"Escabedo," it is impossible to speak of him.

some acquaintance with Escobedo."

"Escobedo? It is impossible to speak of him. He has already determined."

"Upon what?"

"That the Emperor," replied the Prince, lowering his voice, "shall, of course, die."

"Do not be too sure. Escobedo"—

"It is a mockery. Escobedo will do nothing. The Emperor has applied to Juarez for a postponement. My wife has gone to see him; she should be here to day. It is just possible"—

Here Maximilian, disturbed, awoke slowly, and raised himself upon his arm.

"Is there, then," he asked, "any further news from Juarez?"

it yet to-day. This gentleman only comes from Escobedo."
"What," said the Archduke, wearily, as he got up and approached the table, "is there from The visitor explained, as before, that he was

not sent, but had come to learn whether he could be of any service.

"Ah, is that hil? I thank you. But I fear—"
"Bah!" interrupted the Prince. "The muleter! the..." teer! the

But here the Archduke checked his companion.
"Hush!" he said; "I will trust more to the
Princess than a hundred Escovedos. We will
wait for her."
"She ought to come," said the Prince
anxiously. "She will do what she can."

anxiously. "She will do what she can."

The speaker quitted his seat and slowly walked the floor. His eye-glass dropped unnoticed from its perch. His fingers writhed nervously behind his back. He tried to hum a tune, but failed. Maximilian sank into the vacant chair. For a few moments he was silent. Then he lifted his eyes with a pleasant smile, and spoke:—
"You are an American, or a Mexican—which?"

"Both. I was born in Guadalabara and have lived in the United States." Still smiling, the Archduke continued:—
"The Americans, I suppose, would not regret

to hear of my death?"
"I think they would; they are not such people; I hope they would; they are not side a people; I hope they will not have to hear of it."
"We shall see." The Archduke's face became sobered, and he spoke abstractedly, "I did what seemed for the best. They deceived me. I am afraid they will all regret—" Here he leaned his head upon his hand, and seemed to be walt-

ing and listening.

The visitor sat uneasily, regarding the two prisoners—one motionless, the other pacing to and fro. The barking of a dog in the sultry street, the sounds of a carousal in an opposite building, the soldiers' voices in the savaa, were all cruelly distinct. A few minutes were thus spent. Then a bustle was heard outside; the heavy door was opened, and a soldier an-

In an instant Prince Salm-Salm had the newcomer in his aims. She was the voluntary messenger, his wife. She had just arrived from San Luis Potosi, from Juarez. Her face was sunburnt and soiled; her she os were forn; her whole form trembled with extreme fatigue as she laid her hands upon her husband's shoulders. The Archduke came forward eaverly ders. The Archduke came forward eagerly, waiting for his turn. The Prince was heard to

ask in a whisper; "Have you had any success? What did Juarez "They will do what they have said in the despatches. They have granted the delay." She turned to Maximilian. "C, your Majesty,

I am so glad!"

Maximilian took the Princess' hand and kissed it. "May God bless you, madame!" he said: "you have been too kind to one who is afraid he can never serve you."

The Princess forced a smile. "Do not be too sure of that, your Majesty. I shall have some favor to ask for the Prince here, yet."

"You will never need to ask that, madame," responded the Archduke, leading the lady to a seat, "But you look weary. You are very tired. We can offer you little. Prince, you must care for your—I—"

for your—I—"
Turning his face aside, Maximilian moved abruptly towards the window. It was easy to see why. His grief was restrained, but almost audible. The Prince—with one hand on the pack of his wife's chair, and with the other up-

Interview with the Archduke, the Prince and Princesa Salm-Salm, in the Convent of the Capuchins—The Trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Melia—Scenes on the Way to and at the Execution—The Late Emperor's Befere, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 11—Evening.—The man who sits amoking a cigarita in the arm-chair opposite my table its more than sixty years of age. He is a Mexican by birth, an American by long residence and education. He has just arrived from Queretaro, He saw and conversed with Maximilian before his death. He with the same kere at the soliciation, as he was tolid and believed, of the representatives of a majortity of Mexicans, and upon the urgent saving the rank of the victim—had become very common to his eyes. Yet he was, and its, unusually affected, He had learned, as even many other victims had learned to love the Prince who is seven as a contract of the received as a contract of the prince with the country being disordered and affected, he had learned, as even many other victims had learned to love the Prince who is seven as a contract of the country being disordered and affected, he had learned to love the Prince who is seven as a contract of the country being disordered and affected, he had pepared terrible. He was contacted salute, and withdrew.

The trial was begun at last. A Millitary Commission heard the defense, are matter of form. On the list of June Miramon was tried, and Military Commission heard the defense, and withdrew.

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his presence would restore order and prosperity.

One of his edicts had appeared terrible. He was, doubtless, said the people, as savage as Miramon, or Mendez, or Marquez, or the rest. Alasi how much he Prince had been deceived! He was at the mercy, for a time, of his advisers. They told him, at the Capital, that the Liberal cause was overthrown; that Juarez had left Mexico; that the armies Juarez had controlled were utterly disbanded, and of no service to any cause; that they were robbing and devastating the country in small bands; that it would be a disgrace to the Imperial Government and a wrong to the country not to put them down and restore order by the most summary means, Theirs was the policy of no compromise, but blood. Theirs was the hatred that always was, and is, and will be eager to risk all things for the sake of brutally overwhelming and trampling upon a foe. They lied to Maximilian with shrewd, practised tongt es. He was one among many. He was a foreigner, who did not know them and their wiles. The truth come home to him at last, months before his downfall. He began to see that he was contending against odds—sagainst the will of the people. He rescinded his policy. He forbade wholesale executions. It has been seen that he consulted his ministry with a view to abdicate the throne. His orders against who lesale executions were disobeyed by nearly all his generals; so were his directions against the war. His rals; so were his directions against the enormous forced levies for carrying on the war. His abdication was offered until terms could be mous forced levies for carrying on the war. His abdication was offered until terms could be made with the whole people. He attempted to make those terms. To make them then was impossible. Marquez, Miramon, Aguirre, Mendez, Mejla, Lopez, Lares—all the leaders of the ministry and the army, still besought him to stand firm. Moved by their solemn assurances, with whom alone he could communicate; knowing the country to be divided in political sentiment; believing that it could not be subjected, even under a republican Government, until a new Government was formed by the people's vote; believing, at last, that it would be nobler and better to stand by the party which had supported him until all hope was lost, he had thrown himself into the breach, and, instead of winning, failed The counsel said that the decree of the 7th of March, prolonging the contest, and the attempt to perpetuate the empire by creating a regoncy in case of his death, were perhaps the two greatest errors of the prisoner; but he besought the Government to crown its great triumph by a sublime pardon, and clear itself of a charge of vindictiveness in the moment of triumph, before the nations.

The argument of Vasquez dealt with the political inexpediency of a sentence of death against the prisoner. The enmity of Europe would be aroused at what would be pronounced barbarity by all European nations. The United States, which had recently manifested elemency towards a criminal even worse than Maximillan, in that the former was assative of the country he attempted to disunite—could not but regard the proposed execution of the Archduke with dissatisfaction and reproach. The

but regard the proposed execution of the Arch-duke with dissatisfaction and reproach. The court was an improper one; it would be said, justly, that such an execution was illegal. He had faith in the republic; but was it not better to show faith to a fallen foe who could do Mexico no further harm, rather than incur the danger of a foreign coalition against the re-public hereafter, and the stain of an unfair con-demnation? He had confidence in the ability

of the republic to maintain itself without a re-sort to the intended extremity. The trial was a nideous sham. It closed with a secret session. The verdict was inevitable. The Princess Salm-Salm, the British and Prussian ministers, the counsel of the prisoner, and others, labored to procure a pardon, against hope. The idea of a pardon to Maximilian was an absolute novelty to most of the Liberal chiefs. It would have been a violation of the time-honored traditions of Mexican policy. Mercy to a political prisoner in Mexico! The nere suggestion was preposterous.

The execution was postponed until the morning of the 19th of June. The people of Querelaro on that morning were sad. Even the ragamuffin army under Escobedo talked unusually low. It was well that Corona had left. It was well that the "American Legion" had been sent with him to the capital. These men are adventurers and have befriened the Liberal cause. But they would have been dangerous friends in IV.

But they would have been dangerous friends in the sight of what occurred that day.

Mexicans always rise early. At 6 o'clock the ground to the east of the city, where the execu-tion was to take place, was populous. The prisoners did not leave their quarters until an hour later. Maximilian had already bidden good-bye to his friends. The Princess Salm-Salm, who had labored so hard and so faithfully in his behalf, had been forced to quit the town in his behalf, had been forced to quit the town by Escobedo five days before. The last inter by Escobedo five days before. The last interview between the Archduke and the Prince had

no other witness.

Carriages were provided—one for each prisoner—surrounded by strong guards. The three carriages met in the plaza, and proceeded thence, with the escorts, directly out of the town. A vast, heterogeneous muititude followed and hemmed in the procession. Soldiers, citizens, and vagueros on horseback; mesticos, chinos, and Indians, in coarse serapas, broadbrimmed sombreros, trowsers of solied mania, and gaudy jackets of deerskin and plush; women, with their heads and faces shrouded in rebosas to the eyes; and dark-skinned, halfnaked, chattering children, made up the crowd. Softened and purified for the time by sorrow and pity, the faces of these people were not entirely repulsive. The checks of many of them were wet with tears. The women sobbed and were wet with tears. The women sobbed and wailed, and besought their saints with low and tender cries. The men lowered their gaze and muttered in whispers. The soldiers of the guard, generally, assumed a carcless, semi-

guard, generally, assembly of the prisoners bravado air.

Miramon was the only offe of the prisoners whose thoughts were not, apparently, far away. His glance roved from side to side, seeking among the throng. Once he slightly waved his hand in salute to some acquaintance near. His face, though disfigured by the wound which he had received beneath the right eye in the pre-

had received beneath the right eye in the previous battle, was almost good looking. His
complexion was clear. He wore a moustache
and beard. His dress was neatly arranged.
Mejia sat, dully pondering. He scarcely noticed the crowd, His swarthy face drooped upon
his chest. He showed no sign of fear or trembling. He had long been suffering from a discase that had made the thought of death familiar to him.

liar to him.

Maximilian, the lonellest, the most eminent Maximilian the loneliest, the most eminent of the doomed, had an expression in his eyes that will never be forgotten by those who saw it in this world. Their gaze was lifted, from the time the carriage emerged from the plaza, just above the heads of the multitude around, towards the east. What they saw was surely not the massive, rainous walls and roofs, nor the barren mountain sides in the distance, nor the clumps of uncouth trees upon the hills, nor the waving fields beyond the suburbs. They had recalled other landscapes for this, their last look. They had recalled other faces upon which to dwell. On the mouth below a polgnant smile seemed to be frozen. With one pale hand the Archauke stroked his long, fair beard; the other rested quietly upon the seat at his side.

When the carriages arrived at the place of execution, a tremor, as of real anguish and re-

aret, shook the crowd that pressed in on every hand. Troops were at once disposed on three sides of a square, leaving that side open towards which the fatal volley was to be fired. Escobedo and his officers approached the carriages. The prisoners were told to descend. Miramon was ready, and the first to leave his seat. Mejiz quitted his seat slowly, and with apparent difficulty. Maximilian recovered from his abstraction, took in the whole scene with an awakening glance, and descended, bearing himself calmly as usual, without a word. The places where they were to stand were now pointed out to the three. They took their positions. The reasons for the sentence and their death warrant were recited to them. They were then permitted to speak.

reasons for the sentence and their death warrant were recited to them. They were then
permitted to speak.

At this supreme moment, could even the
closing words of Victor Hugo's passionate ap
peal for mercy to Maximillan have broken
from his own lips, from the foremest rank of
the awaiting assemblage, they might indeed
have thrilled the miss to a temporary but unavailing fervor. But every syllable would have
broken against the hearts of Escobedo and his
chiefs like a tempest against walls of rock. At
this moment, also, the adulation of Mexican
liberty and heroism, with which Hugo has preceded his appeal, would have sounded worse
than platitude to all acquainted with the history of the country and the race. There is a
paraphrase, more just and truthful than the
great Frenchman's ignorant and exalted recitations. And thus it is:—

Europe, in 1863, fell upon Mexico. Two monarchies attacked its anarchy; one with a prince,
the other with an army, the army bringing in
the prince. The world then beheld this spectacie:—On the one hand, this army supporting
this prince in an endeavor to erect government
out of and above chaos; on the other hand,
political hatred, disorder, jealousy, faction,
cemented for a time in grand opposition to such
an effort. On the one side, the power of an empire backing a well-meaning ruler; on the other
side, a host of haif barbarlans, accustomed to
and delighting in warfaire and license, a part
protending to support the new empire, but
weakening it by enormons excesses, a part
goading it to its downfall by warring upon it in
bands, by establishing a reign of terror. The
Prince justly believed that such a people were
incapable of self-control. But the Prince unfortunately did not know that they were incapable of being controlled at all. The race
proved that both these assertions were true. It
exhibits at this hour the supremacy of passion
over reason, of political vengeance over statesmanship and forethought, for the thousandth,
but not the ultimate time. To slavi state a

exhibits at this hour the supremacy of passion over reason, of political vengeance over statesmanship and forethought, for the thousandth, but not the ultimate time. To slay is the motto blackening its flag; to slay is the mania in its heart, the intent glittering in its jaundleed eye It is a bad, devilish, quite irretrievable, spawn of Spaniards, negroes, and Indians.

Behold, here is a man! We do not love him, because of the crime he has committed—whether from his own will and design or not—against the sacred republicanism that we Americans have declared shall prevail on the American continent. But look at him, then look around at these. Is this sacrifice that is about to be made a sacrifice upon the altar of human liberty? Are these the beings who understand, or care, what human liberty really about to be made a sacrifice upon the altar of human liberty? Are these the beings who understand, or care, what human liberty really is? In not a single face shall you behold the calmand intelligent and superior aspect of the one gentleman, who stands, the loftlest and the bravest of a fated three, about to explate before this host of tawny inferiors his great mistake.

"I disclaim," said Maximilian, as the crowd became hushed to hear, "any intention or wish to aggrandize myself at the expense of Mexico. When I was first waited upon at Miramar by the deputation prepared to offer me the crows, I refused. The proposition was pressed upon me, I replied that if a majority of the Mexican people decided that it was for the interest of the country, I should not feel at liberty to refuse. A testimonial to the last effect was brought me by another deputation. The European Gavernments advised that I should accept. Believing that I was then really furnished with the wish of the Mexican people, I came, I pursued the course that I believed to be the best. Whatever decrees I have issued were issued as a warning, and under a mistaken impression of the real sentiments of a majority of the people, rather than from a despotic or selfish motive. I have been tried by an incompetent and illegal court. My profest has been of no avail. I have a right to demand, and still demand, a more deliberate hearing."

Nothing was said in reply. Maximilian evi-

hearing."
Nothing was said in reply. Maximilian evidently expected nothing. He stood in a firm yet graceful attitude, until Miramon had yet graceful attitude, until Miramon had finiahed speaking.

The guard was drawn up. Mejla gazed curlously, Miramon with a grim smile, and Maximilian with no particular expression, while this movement was in progress. Then Maximilian beckoned to the sergeant, who went forward and stood for a moment facing the Emperor. The latter drew a handful of Mexican golden ounces, or sixteen-dollar pieces, from his pocket, and placed them in the ser-

from his pocket, and placed them in the ser-geant's hand. Task one favor. Please to tell your men to

aim at my hear! Divide this among them after I am dead. Adios! Take a good aim." The sergeant returned, and took his position on the right of the firing squad. He glanced at Escobedo, and received his answer in a slight nod and significant expression. 'Attention!

The murmur of pity in the multitude without the military lines almost broke into shouts of protestation. The officers lifted their swords, the soldiers fumbled at their muskets, and frowned it down. The stillness then became oppressive.

"Aim!"
"Viva la Mexico!" in a suppressed cry, from "Carlotta! Carlotta!" This word, twice spoken in a thoughtful, tender tone, was the last that ever passed the lips of the Arcaduke of Austria.—N. Y World.

Paid Fire Departments.

The importance of the paid fire departments in our prominent cities is yearly becoming greater. The economical administration of these departments has also become a grave question than ever. In Chicago it has attracted the attention of the Tribune, which presents some interesting comparative tables of the rela-tive expense of sustaining a paid fire department in various cities. It gives the following table, which shows first the number of steamers; secondly, the number of men; and, thirdly, the annual cost, in the order represented below Buffalo.

lieveland 39,000 New York.

According to this the cost of each steamer is in New York, \$25,500; in Baltimore, \$10,500; in Cincinnati, \$11,750; in Cieveland, \$7600; in Buffalo, \$6500; and in Chicago, \$18,884. The Chicago Tribune is unable to see why the

department in Chicago should be so much more expensive than in other places. Allowing for the difference in the cost of living for men and horses in this city, we are unable to see why the same disproportion should prevail here.—

THE SCHRLDT,-A new question has arisen about the Scheldt, a stream already famous in the annals of international litigation. A project for damming it has led to a dispute between Belgium and Holland. The question has been referred to a commission of three engineers, French, Prussian, and English By a majority of one, this commission has de cided that the damming may proceed.

A STATUE OF GENERAL LEE .- Clark Mills, the selebrated sculptor, the designer and moulder of the equestrian statue of General Jackson at Washington, was here last week. It is stated that he designs making a similar statue of General Lee, and was here for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements to that end. -Lexington (Va.) Gazette.

BELGIAN GOLD .- The mint of Brussels bas just coined gold pieces, with the head of Leopold II, to an amount of £200,000. AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Mass Meeting of Colored Persons-The Question of a New Collector. RICHMOND, Vs., July 11.—A mass meeting of colored persons was held this morning in the Capitol square, at which J. L. C. Donner, one of Capitol square, at which J. L. C. Denner, one of the many aspirants in this community for the position of Governor, made a long address, ad-vocating strong Union sentiments, but adverse to the social equality doctrines accepted so, generally by the blacks. A local notoriety named Wardwell made one of his usual radical serio comic speeches, telling the whites present that the great Republican book was still open for singuare to be saved and that if they turned

for sinners to be saved, and that if they turned a deaf ear to the voice of doom neither he nor Hunnlenti could be blamed.

The attendance dispersed quietly, some thirty or forty Germans retiring by invitation to the Republican headquarters, where radical speeches in the Teutonic tongue begulied the

The question of the Collectorship of internal revenue is again agitating the community of office-seekers here. It has been finally decided to remove Collector James, and each one of half-a-dozen names is mentioned as likely to be his successor. A Mr. P. W. Harwood is thought to have the best chance in the race.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF NEW YORK

Private Meeting Last Night-Important Announcement - One Hundred and Twenty Union Leagues Fstablished in the South. A secret meeting of the Union League Club

was held last night at their rooms in Seven-centh street, the President, Mr. John Jay, in the chair.

Among those present were Judge Peabody,
Judge Kirkland, Superintendent Kennedy, and

others.

After the minutes of the previous session—which referred to the unsuccessful attempt of the Club to secure the resignation or expulsion of Mr. Greeley—was approved, the President called the attention of the meeting to THE DEMISE OF THE LATE GOVERNOR KING.

He referred in eulogistic terms to his public life and his well-known patriotism, together with the valuable services of his ancestors to this country in the trying days of the Revo

The Secretary then read aseries of resolutions on the death of Mr. King, which were unanimously adopted. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY UNION LEAGUES ESTABLISHED IN THE SOUTH.

The President here announced that Mr. Thomas W. Conway, of New Orleans, was present, after having been engaged for several months in the work of organizing Union Leagues throughout the Southern States, as

Leagues throughout the Southern States, as part of the Republican programme for the next Presidential campaign.

After his announcement,
Mr. Conway stated that under the authority of leading public men, including the most prominent Republicans of the country—he proceeded South, some months since, to establish in every county in that section a branen of the organization known as the Union League of America, and his efforts had been crowned with success to such an extent that in ninety days he established one hundred and twenty of these clubs. They embraced blacks and whites, who mingled harmoniously together to further the loyal objects of the organization. He had spoken, he said, to large andlences forty-five times, without having encountered any violation of the freedom of speech.

At the close of his remarks, several members urged the necessity of establishing Union League Clubs in every township in the South, with a view of aiding the Republican party at the next Presidential election.—N. Y. World.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Veto of the Supplemental Reconstruc-tion Bill-Adjournment of Congress. WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The President will

not wait the ten days allowed him to consider the amendment to the Reconstruction act, but it is expected he will yeto it immediately. Congress will then pass tt by a two-thirds ma-jority. They feel well assured that they can do this, but I doubt if they are so powerful as at the last session. I think all ideas of impeachthe last session. I think all ideas of impeachment have been given up. The radicals are not disposed to wreck themselves in that way. As it is now, they concede that Mr. Johnson serves them as a rallying point for their party, and without his opposition they would split in pieces. Moreover, they argue that his trial would last until his term of office expired. It is now supposed that Congress will adjourn by next Tuesday, although the Mexican question, which the Northwest appears determined to push hard, may detain it a day or two longer. Programme for a Political Movement on

Mexico.

War with Mexico is already concocted at the War with Mexico is already concocted at the White House. The programme is developed somewhat on the Polk and Pierce pian. The Democrats are to ring the changes of "On to Mexico" on the Maximilian dodge, larding it with a pretended censure of Seward, just enough to blind the radicals to its partizan character. Seward is to take up the Santa Anna affair as Seward is to take up the Santa Auna affair as an international matter and manipulate it vigorously into a casus belli, the old General having agreed to the risk of his present captivity for the sake of his share of the spoils and glory. The President will remain quiet in the White House, send in his fourth reconstruction veto promptly, give no occision for forther business in Congress, and thus recover an early adjournment. Then Seward far forther business in Congress, and thus secure an early adjournment. Then Seward is to tinkle his little bell without let or hindrance. Meanwhile, the Austrian officers are to await in Havana for Seward's signal John B. Weller is to sound the tocsin on the Pacific coast, He received his cue more than two months ago at the White House, and is two months ago at the White House, and is two months ago at the White House, and is two months ago at the white house, and is now hobnobbing with Steedman at New Or-leans, who is placed there to occupy a focal point for filibustering. Rousseau is held in re-serve for Secretary of War in place of Stanton, and, if that cannot be effected, is to supersede Sheridan in Texas, and organize. A Dutch Sheridan in Texas, and organize. A Dutch nobody represents us at the City of Mexico; the Church party in Mexico are in cahoot with Santa Anna and Seward; an Auswith Santa Anna and Seward; an Austrian fleet is to play its part on the coast, The plot is matured, the train laid, and it only awaits the adjournment of Congress and the tinkle of Seward's bell to touch the match and fire the train. The ides of next March are to see Santa Anna Military Government of Mexico, enjoying in security his extension March are to see Santa Anna Military Governor of Mexico, enjoying in security his extensive Mexican estates beneath the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. President Johnson is to redeem his administration with this new extension of the area of freedom, and make a vigorous run for a second term of office. The White House's again, as in 1846, the centre of an active cabal, which will soon draw the attention of the nation from the present doings of Congress and concentrate it on Seward's of Congress and concentrate it on Seward's coup d'ctat. The decree has already gone forth, and its echo will come back from Mexico about the time of the adjournment of Congaess, or soon thereafter,—N. Y. Herald.

-A gentleman called to see a tenement that was to let. It was shown him by a pretty, chatty woman, whose manners charmed her visitor. "Are you to be let, too?" inquired he, with a languishing look. "Yes," said she, "I am; I'm to be let alone."

-The Princess Alice has commenced a round of the London hospitals, under the guidance of Mr. Paget. She has visited St. Bartholomew's, St. George's, and the Lying-in Hospital.

-The man that forgets a good deal that has happened, has a better memory than he who remembers a great deal that never happened. -Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like an Irishman trying to kiss a pretty girl ? Because

he wants to get at the crater's mouth. —Ayoung lady being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

- Signal for a bark--Pulling a dog's tail.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Unsuccessful Search After the Supposed New Island in the Pacific. San Francisco, July 10.—Another expedition has returned from an unsuccessful search for the reported new island in the Pacific. The search extended to longitude 160 west and latitude 41 north. Discolored water was found extending 20 miles south, east, and west, and 80 miles wide, with no bottom at 150 fathoms.

From the discolored water, and birds seen, it is believed an island exists in the locality visited. Arrived, ship Joseph A. Pratt, from Liverpool.

From Rio Janeiro.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—The United States gunboat Conemaugh has arrived from Charleston, S. C. The brig Waverly, thirty-eight days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for New York, has arrived. The ship George Griswold, for New York, and barque Flora, for Baltimore, would shortly sail. The barque Chalmuck had been chartered to load for New York at 1900. Exchange on London, 23/4.

Fire in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee, July 12.—Messrs. Hunter, Ring-gold & Co.'s linseed oil and grain drying esta-lishment, near Walker's Point Bridge, was burned this morning. Loss \$20,000; insured for \$5000.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—A cargo of 500 600 pounds of coffee arrived to-day, from Puntarinas, making the importation this year about 6, 400,000 pounds. The coffee market is quiet. Flour, quiet at \$600.50. Wheat, \$1.70(6) 75. Barley, 120. Legal Tenders, 72/072% cents.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.
—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The trial of prince cases was resumed this morning.

William St. ver was charged with larceny, as balice, of \$27 50 belonging to Geo. M. Stetzel. The defendant was in the employ of Mr. Stetzel, who is a huckster. Mr. Stetzel testified that he gave the defendant money with which to buy vegetables, etc., for trade, and. Instead of so dolog, the defendant bought himself beets and otherwise used it for himself.

But this was held not to be larceny as balice. Ballment is where a man is intrusted with money or other personal property for a specific pur,ose, to deliver to some other peeson named, or to return it to the owner, to keep in his custody for a time, and then to surrender the possession of it to some certain person. And the misappropriation of money so entrusted to another is larceny as balice. But this was not such a case. In this case the money was given the defendant, not to give to any particular person, nor to be returned itself to the prosecutor, but to spend in the purchase of goods.

The offense of larceny as balice was not created to punish every misappropriation of personal goods, but only such as is meniclosed in the statute, which is not the one made out in this case. Under these circumstances the defendant was not criminally repossible to the law for this dishonesty, but may be pecuniarlly punished in ;a civil action; and hence the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Christian Knesse, Esq., for defendant.

Jacob Worster was acquitted of a charge of keeping a ferocious dog. It was shown that the dog barked and growled at a man one morning, but it was not shown that he ever was guilty of such conduct towards any one else on any other occasion. And as it necessary to show, in a charge of this kind, that the dog complained of has, by his repeated misbehavior, become a nuisance and terror to the good citizens of this Commonwealth, and that the owner had knowledge of such a state of affairs, and

charging receiving stolen goods with a guilty knowledge.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the second
const. Sentenced to the County Prison for two years
and six months.

Patrick Forrest was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Policeman Charles C.
Matthews. The officer testified that on the 2d day of
this month he arrested the defendant at Sixth and
Spring Garden streets for drunkenness, and at Twelfth
and Spring Garden streets the defendant drew a knife
and inflicted several severe stabs on his arm.

The prisoner had the appearance of an honest, industrious workingman. He stated that, for some days
previous to this occurrence, he had been wandering
stout the city in search of employment, and, being
cast down in spirits by repeated disappointments, had
been drinking rather to excess. On this day he had
become intoxicated to such a degree that he was
almost insensible; and if he did cut the officer—and
he had no reason to doubt the evidence—he had no
knowledge whatever of it. He regretted it as much
as any one.

The jury looked at the evidence to establish the of-

as any one.

The jury looked at the evidence to establish the offense, and the prisoner's statement of drunkenness was an aggravation, and rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that drunken ess was only an aggravation of crime, and I

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that drunkenbess was only an aggrestation of crime, and he would
therefore sentence according to the degree of crime
of which the prisoner had been convicted. Sentenced
to County Prison for 18 montes.

Elien Wells was charged with the larceny of a pair
of pants, belonging to Henry Nicolas.

The evidence was that the prosecutor intrusted the
pants to the desendant for safe keeping; she and
another woman pawned a pair of paints that nearly resembled those that blonged to the prosecutor, but
which could not be positively identified as the same;
and when the prosecutor asked the defendant for
them, she made an insulting reply.

The bill of indiciment only charged larceny, that
is, stealing or felonlously taking the articles, and not
receiving them and afterwards dishonesity disposing
of them; and hence another question of law arose,
whether the offense made out or attempted to be
made out by the evidence was larceny; or whether
the bill was properly drawn. The Judge said he would
reserve the decision of the question, and at present
icave only the question of fact to be dealt with. And
the jury, though the pauts alleged to have been
pawned were not identified, rendered a verdict of
guilty.

Joseph Turner was charged with assault and bat-

pawhed were not identified, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Joseph Turner was charged with assault and battery upon his wife. Mira furner kept a liquor store, and Mr. Turner was hard up. He went to Mira Turner her's money-drawer, and endeavored to take out some money. She pushed him away, and he struck her.

Mrs. Turner was carrying on this business with her own capital before she married the defendant, and then after her marriage, the proceeds of the business were her own property, and subject to execution for her debts; and the defendant had no right thereto as he would have had had she started the outness after marriage. But though he had been entitled to the money, he was not justified in committing this violence against his wife. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for one week.

This case concluded the business of the day. The jurors, having served two weeks, were discharged from further attendance.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 12, 1867. The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair change. Government bonds constitution of the demand. 1104 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1074@1084 demand. 1104 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1074@1084 for June and August 7:30s; 1114 for 1862 5-20s; 1094 for 1864 5-20s; 1093 for 1865 5-20s; and 1084 for July, 1865, 5-20s. City loans were also in tair demand; the new issue sold at 100, and old do. at 95%, a slight advance. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, no change; and North Pennsylvania at 36½, an advance of ½; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31½ for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 56½ for Minehill; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 26½ for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 43½ for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 27 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 184 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 5 for Ridge Avenue; and 35 for Union.

Rank shares were in good demand for In-

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Union sold at 63½; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 140½. 162 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Libertles; 51 for Mechanics'; 104 for Southwark; 27 for Girard; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 70 for City.

men's; and 70 for City.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46. 19; was bid for Schuylkill

SECOND EDITION | Navigation common; 30j for preferred do.; 55 for Morris Canal; 16j for Susquehanna Canal and 57 for Delaware[Division.
Quotations of Gold—10j A. M., 139j; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139j; 12 M., 139j; 12 M., 139j.

"Money is in full supply on call at 4628 per cent, with a good deal retused by leading houses at 5 per cent. Commercial paper is more carefully examined, but while strictly first-class and short salls at 4637 per cent. Second rate passes at \$510, and there is a good deal of "extra hazardous" at corresponding high interest. Present indications favor an easy money market on call, but august may produce a different/state of things. On the 10th proximo, compound notes to the ex cat of \$50,000,000 fallsone, and their mode of payment become of interest to borrow-ers. If the Treasury pave them it will probably put itself in funds by selling gold, and drawing its balances with the National Banks close y, two operations not favorable to rampant speculation. Should the Department, however, issue the spor cant, cartificates in exchange for them, there will be no vibration in the money market of consequence. With 520s at 1934 for the new issue, it is the pinin duty of Mr. McCulloch to pay every dollar of compounds as they mature. The crop advices from all sections of the country are of the most favorable character, and it is now almost certain that the harvest of 187 will exceed in quantity and quality anything ever known. This bright prospect may be darkened, but such is the appearance of things at present, taking the concurrent testimony of careful and experienced judges." PHLADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY -The New York Tribuse this morning says:- W PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Heported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 4 ah Morris Cl. Pf..... 118% | 200 ah Leh V B. ac., ..... 24 4 ah Morris Cl Pr... 110% 200 ah Leh V B. 8c. ..... 24
2000 Cityes, New ... 2d. 100
4839 do. New ... 100
4839 do. New ... 100
4830 do. New ... 100
4830 do. New ... 100
4840 Fa R I m es. ... 100
48400 Fa R I m es. ... 100
48400 Cam & Hur es. ... 100
48500 Cam & Hur es. ... 100
48500

| 1000C&Ammes. | 1000CAMMes. | 1000C

Philadelphia Trade Report. FBIDAY, July 12.—The Flour Market is extremely quiet, but the better grades are very scarce and command relatively higher figures, while common descriptions are almost unsalable; sales of 400@500 barrels in small lots to

salable; sales of 460@500 barrels in small lots to the home consumers at \$10@12.50 % bbl. for Northwestern extra family, \$11@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family, \$14@17 for fancy, \$9@9.50 for extras, and \$8@8.50 for superfine. Rye Flour is scarce and commands \$8.75. There is nothing doing in Rye Flour to fix quotations.

The receipts of Wheat are trifling; small sales of red at \$2.75@3; California is offered at \$2.70. A small sales of Rye at \$1.50. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged; small sales of yellow at \$1.15, and Western mixed at \$1.16. Oats are advancing and a small lot sold at \$50.

There is but little Quercitron Bark coming forward, and No. 1 is firm at \$42 % ton.

In Groceries and Provisions no change.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA...... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Ariadne, Thening, Hamburg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Ortelan, Lorquiser, Antwerp.
Brig Cheviot, Whitney, St. John, N. B., E. A. Sonder
& Co.
Brig J. W. Spencer. Whiting, Boston,
Brig J. W. Spencer. Whiting, Boston,
Brig Alexander, Thompson, Bristol, E., C. C. Van Horn, Schr Mary Watkins, Williams, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co. Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, Dorchester, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff &

Co. Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Prsvidence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. schr N. R. Hagan, Bunker, Rockland, schr B. H. Jones, Davis, Providence, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Millow Harp, Davis, Fair Haven,
Schr A. M. Lee, Taylor, Chelses,
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Nerwich,
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Morris, Dorchester, Van Dosen, Lochman & Co. Schr Barah Wooster, Leland, Portsmouth. Schr Gienwood, Mills, Providence, Bords, Kellar &

Schr Gienwood, Mills, Providence, Borda, Kellar & Autting.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Roxbury.

Schr M. B. Wing, Endicott, Roxbury.

Schr Giobe, Strang, Salem, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr M. R. Hickman, Dickersou, Norwich, Tyler&Co.

Schr Erl, Sprague, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.

Schr Erl, Sprague, Boston, Bancrott, Lewis & Co.

Schr S. Purves, Jones Boston, Bancrott, Lewis & Co.

Schr S. Purves, Jones Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr War Eagle, Relly, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, J. G. & G. S.

Repplier. Repplier,
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Quintard, Ward
& Co.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Cheisea,
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Boston, Castner, Stickney
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Boston, Castner, Stickney

Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Fall River, do.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Providence, Sinclekson & Co.
Fchr Helen Mar, Wines, Providence, do.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, Captain,
St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Buoff. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mira, Dix, 41 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite, to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr W. H. Sargent, Sargent, 3 days from Calais,
with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons,
Schr Neille Star, Rowland, 18 days from St. John, N.
B., with lumber to order.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, 7 days from Cardenas,
with sugar and molasses.

Br. schr A. D. Glibert, Noell, 35 days from Fowey,
E. with china clay to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Schr Broadfield, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with
mose, to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Geo, Edwards, Weeks, from Fall River,
Schr Montevue, Conklip, from Fall River,
Schr Montevue, Conklip, from Fall River,
Schr Montevue, Conklip, from Fall River,
Schr J. G. Thompson, Vadssant, from Dighton,
Schr J. G. Thompson, Vadssant, from Dighton,
Schr B. H. Sharp, Webb, from Salem,
Schr Henrietta, Sensy, from Norwich,
Schr War Eagle, Kelly, from West Dennis,
Schr J. R. Ford, Adams, from Norfolk,
Schr Hesse, Williams, from Milville,
Schr M. R. Hagan, Bunker, from Camden,
Schr M. R. Hekman, Dickerson, from New London,
Schr M. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence,
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence,
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence,
Schr Globe, Strang, from Providence,
Schr Globe, Strang, from Providence,
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston,
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Boston,
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from Boston,
Schr E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, from New York,
Schr Shaloa, Steel, from New York,
Schr Shaloa, Steel, from New York,
Schr Helen Mar, Wiles, from New York,
Schr Shaloa, Steel, from New York,
Schr Helen Mar, Wiles, from Step Tom Haltimore,
Wilh mdse, to J. D. Buoff,
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore,
W

AT QUARANTINE. Barque Desiab, from Turks Island.

MEMORANDA.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, hence, at Kingston, Ja. Barque Dan Sca. Coombs, hence, at Boston yesterday Schr H. B. McCauley, Dorman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 50th ult.

Schr Anna E. Martin, Nicholson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 6th inst.

Behr Pathway, Haley, hence, at Portsmouth 6th lingt.

Behrs M. G. Farr, Maloy, and W. D. Cargill, Kelly, for Philadelphia sailed from Providence idth inst.

Schrs Ephram and Anna; Thompson, and L. and A. Bascock, Bencock, honce, at Boston yealerday, Behr Wellington, Barbour, hence, at Bath 9th lingt.

Schr Aselda and Laura, McIndoe, hence for Boston, at Newport 10th linst.

Newport inh inst. chrs Sarah, Cobb, and M. H. Westcott, Westcott, ges, at New Besford 10th Inst. chr Cloud, for Philadelphia, salled from Norwich hr Mary Munroe, Munroe, hence, at Portland yes-Echrs Althes Godfrey: E. D. Endicott, Endicott; and Schrs Althes Godfrey: E. D. Endicott, Endicott; and W. H. Dennis, Reeves, hence at Balson sib inst. Schrs Mary Ella, Thomas, hence for Portamouth. and G. Green, Wentcott, do. for Lynn, at Holmes' Hele